Terms of Advertising in Semi-Weekly Standard: Our regular rates of advertising are as follows: One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, \$1 00 Each subsequent insertion. 50

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contracts will be made would man at the close of the contract 33% per cent. will be deducted from the gross Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for \$5 for six months, or \$10 for twelve months; or in both papers for \$10 for six months, or \$15 for twelve months.

Terms of Advertising in Weekly Standard. One dollar per square for the first insertion, and fity cents for each subsequent insertion. No deduction will be made on weekly adverticements, no mutter how long they may run. Only a limited number of advertisements will be admitted into the Weekly. All advertisements, not otherwise directed, are inserted in the Semi-Weekly, and charged accordingly. When the number of insertions is not nafted on the advertisement it is inserted until forbid.

Money sent us by mail is at our risk.

Che Standard.

RALEIGH: FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1863.

The Latest News.

An official dispatch from Richmond announces the capture, on Monday, of Brig. Gen. Slaughter, a Captain and thirty privates, of Hooker's army, by a scouting party of Gen. Lee's cavalry. They were taken from their beds at Fairfax Court House.

The Federal army on the Rappahannock has been strengthened by a reinforcement of fifteen or eighteen thousand men, and the rumor that it had withdrawn from Fredericksburg, originated in the shipment of demoralized troops to Newport News.

A fire occurred in Richmond on yesterday, destroying a large quantity of tobacco and corn be langing to the government. Estimated loss \$500,000. There is nothing new from Vicksburg or the Southern seaboard. Rumors of an impending attack are rife in Charleston.

Later advices from Kinston, announce that the Yankees after advancing to within two miles of Trenton, had again retired.

Rumor greatly exaggerated their strength, which consisted at most, of but two or three brigades. In the Confederate Congress, the bill requiring pre payment of postage on letters sent to soldiers,

has passed the Senate, and the bill to grant Cabinet officers seats upon the floor of Congress, has been postponed indefinitely: The House has passed a Senate bill to organize

Engineer troops. Mr. Conrad, of La., has introduced resolutions

declaring that Congress will cordially co-operate with the Executive in any measures consistent with the honor, dignity and independence of the South, which may tend to restore peace with all or any or the States of the Federal Union.

The Adjutant Generalship.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of this State met in this City on Londay last, and decided, after argument on both sides, that Gen. Martin cannot hold the office of Brigadier General of the Confederate States and that of Adjutant General of the State at the same time. The case was very ably argued by B. F. Moore, Esq., who appeared for the Attorney General in his absence from the City, and by the Hon. Thomas Bragg for Gen. Martin.

The result of this vexed question fully vindicates the propriety and wisdom of the course adopted by Gov. Vance. Gen. Martin has no ground for complaint, for he has had time to obtain legal advice as to his supposed rights, and the case has been dispassionately tried by a tribunal of his own selection; while Gov. Vance, by resorting to the Court for its decision, has most psobably avoided an unpleasant conflict with a subordinate, and at the same time obtained for the Legislature in declaring the office vacant, and for his own action in appointing a new Adjulant General, the sanction of law, as expounded by the highest judicial tribunal this State. Among the numerous lutters we receive

We give below the decision of the Judges, which it will be seen is unanimous. In our next we shall publish the entire case as propared by Mr. Freeman. the Clerk of the Court :-

In the matter of the Adjutant Generalship. At the request of His Excellency Gov. Vance, and of Gen. Martin, the Judges of the Supreme Court have heard full argument on the questions of law presented by the acts set out in "the case agreed," and certify their opinion to be that the office of Brigadier General under the Confederate States is incompatible with the office of Adjustant Geograf under the State of North Carolina; and that, on the facts stated, "the office of Adjutant General is va-cant, and the Governor may lawfully proceed to appoint

It is proper to state, that in giving this opinion we do of act at a Court, but merely as Judges of the Court, and are treated the matter in the same light, and with the same all consideration as if the case had been regularly before the

We were induced to take this action, and felt not only at We were induced to take this action, and felt not only at liberty to do so, but conceived it was in some measure our duty thus to aid a 'co-ordinate department of the government, because we were informed by His Excellency the Governor that the subject would in that way be relieved from all further embarrassment; and that the public interest required that it should be adjusted sooner than it could be done by the regular mode of proceeding in Court, particularly as the Court now holds but one term during the year. Berry es. Waddell, 9th Iredeil \$18, appendix.

R. M. PEARSON, C. J. S. C.

WILL: H. BATTLE, J. S. C.

Raleigh, March 11, 1863.

Raleigh, March 11, 1863.

Some inquiries having been made of us on the subject, we give below the law in relation the Congressional election in this State

The Legislature, at its extra session in Septem per, 1861; laid off the State into Congressional Disricts, as follows:

First District.— Martin, Hertford, Gates, Chowan, Perguinons, Pasquotank, Camden, Currauck, Northampton, Washington, Tyrrell and Bertie.

Scond District.— Halifax, Edgecombe, Beaufort, Wilson,

Pitt. Greene, Lenoir and Hyde.

Third Pistrict. - Carteret, Craven, Jones, Onslow, Dur.

The elections are to be held at the same places as prescribed for holding elections for members of General Assembly; on the first Wednesday in

NORTH-CAROLINA CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. - We are conested by the Editor of this paper, Rev. Mr. Pell. state that its publication will be resumed about the 1st of April next. He is glad also to state that the old mail books have been found.

Meeklo

Standard.

Vol. XXIX.—No. 12.

Impressment-Supplies, &c.

The Richmond Enquirer, edited by John Mitch-

ell, gives notice to the people of the Confederate.

States that the time is not distant when they will

have to "eat horse flesh-aye, mule flesh," to avoid

starvation! He says, " let us take care of the horses

and mules ; they may become our viande de reserve."

Have we indeed come to this? 'Are our wives and

children to be compelled to live on mule and horse

flesh? Thousands of them, we know, have no meat

of any kind, and have had none for weeks ; but they

will eat corn bread and parched corn the balance of

their days before they will touch horse or mule

meat. The Richmond Enquirer circulates freely

beyond the lines, and is extensively read by our

enemies. That paper tells them that our people are

on the verge of starvation; that they are about to

be reduced to the tervible necessity of subsisting on

mule and horse flesh. What is this but aid and

confort to the enemy? Such information, whether

true or false, bids Lincoln held on and go on with

the war. It bids him take courage, for the Enqui-

rer says we are starving! Is John Mitchell true to

the Confederate cause? Who knows that he is ?-

The Richmond and Petersburg papers are greatly

excited by the manner in which Confederate officers

are impressing private property for the army. The

"We have some men in office, who seem to be stricken

with judicial blindness. If by military violence, they can manage to extort from the people the means of subsistence for to day, they seem to be perfectly indifferent what be-

The same paper notices the contempt shown for

Congress by officers who are impressing in the ab-

sence of law, while that body is engaged in consid-

ering the subject of impressment, and endeavoring

to establish rules to regulate it; and then speaking

"It is nothing more than the same Turkish system, which has been going on throughout this State for the last

ten mo the in the rural districts; but perpetrated here, where many people are congregated and starration imminent, it makes more noise.

Nothing has puzzled us more than to form a satisfactory conjecture of the object of the authorities in instituting this tyrannical and iniquitous system. Was it intense hate of the people of Yirginia, on whom thus far the burden has mainly failen? Was it intended to disaffect the whole pop

ulation-to make them detest the cause of the Confederac

and those who are directing it? Or is it designed to convert the people into Turks, who secrete their stores of a

sorts and fly to the mountains and the woods at the un

sorts and fly to the mountains and the words at the ap-proach of a government agent? Or is it the purpose to strip Virginia of the means of subsistence, preparatory to the programme of last April—of abandoning her to the mercy of the invader? The iniquity of the proceeding might be accounted for by the insolence of upstart officials, who, never having had any power before, are only intent

no, nevertising what they have now, and making the people of they have a master on their backs. But its folly—its sinous, sucidal—unspeakable folly—by which production to be extinguished, and government, people and army threed to starvation—that puts at defiance all human con-

It would seem to be the purpose of the Executive author-

ities to defeat any legislation on the subject, or to declare

in advance, that they would treat with sorm and contempt any law that Congress uright pass. If this be the object, it cannot be met too soom and too sternly. The authorities of Virginia owe projection to ber people. Let the Legis-lature declare by resolution, and request the Governor to declare by proclamation to the people, that they are under no obligation to respect these propersions.

decire by procumation to the people, that they are under no obligation to respect these proceedings—that the whole system is contrary to law—that it is their right and privi-lage to resist by force any illegal seizure of their property or if they prefer, to sue out warrants for the arrest, con-riction and punchingent of these felonious free-booters.— And the militia of the counties should be ordered to hole

And the militia of the counties should be ordered to hold themselves in readine at o give assistance to all citizens in resisting these regressions on their rights.

In the face of these outrages on public and private rights, and of their contempt of the legislative department, Mr. President Davis is asking authority of Congress to suspend the great bulwark of freedom—the writ of hubeas corpus, all over the Confederacy. If Congress should be so wanting in spirit—so derelict in duty, let the Virginia Senators at least be commanded to present uncompromising resistance to this surrender of all our liberties.

The journals referred to are complaining of what

has been a common thing in this State for months

past. Our people have borne it with a patience and

fortitude worthy of themselves and of the cause, and

that too while the official organ at Richmond, the

Enquirer, has been denouncing three-fourths of

them as re-constructionists and traitors. We have

is one from "a poor crippled man" in Alamance

County, who says there are efficers or persons im-

pressing corn and bacon in that County for the

Piedmont Road and for Danville, and they say they

have authority for doing this. Our reply is, they

have no such authority. These officers may be only

speculators. Make them show their authority. If

they have none, drive them by force, if necessary,

out of the County; if they show authority from the

Secretary of War, let them have what you can spare.

provided they pay the market price for it; but it

they attempt to take corn and bacon which are in

dispensable to the poor to sustain life, resist them.

There is no law of Congress on the subject of im-

pressment, and the Secretary of War, therefore, has

But the Enquirer wants the people to live of

horse and mule meat. These useful animals, then,

must be slaughtered. In that event, how will the

land be ploughed? What shall we have to pull our

wagons? Oxen? They must fall by the butcher's

knife before the herse or mule is touched. We

suppose the Euquirer means that horses and mules

in good order must be kept for farming purposes.

and the poor ones killed for the people to live on.

The question of supplies is the most important

one that can be presented to our people. That man

who shall plant coulon or tobacco for profit during

the present year, will not only stab his poor neigh-

hors by aiding to consign them, to starvation, but

he will inflict a deadly wound, so far as he can do

it, on our brave soldiers and on the common cause.

Such a man is an enemy to his kind and to his

country. Plant corn !- put every acre that you

can in corn. Plant potatoes also, and everything

else that will sustain life. Plant corn and save your

ountry; plant cotton and tobacco and descroy it!

A friend writes us from Carthage, Moore Coun

r, that our statement that the Richmond Fa

quirer took ground some time since for re-construc

tion, is denied. We have mislaid the Enquirer

containing the article, but our recollection is distinct

that it took the ground that the war must go on

until all the free States agreed to vote to remain

where they are or go with us. If any or all of them-

should go with us, re construction would certainly

be the consequence. We charged the fact on the

Enquirer at the time, and it was silent. But that

paper is now, under its new Editor, opposed to any

thing of the kind, and is engaged in denouncing

not only the French Emperor but Mr. Vallanding

ham, and thousands like him, as our enemies. Such

Verily, wisdom will die with the Enquirer.

no authority to take private property by force.

heard of forcible impressments in various parts o

Nothing has puzzled us more than to form a satisfactory

of the system generally says:

Who can vouch for him?

RA LEIGH, N. C., WEDNES DAY, MARCH 18, 1853.

CERTIFICATION OF A STANDARY WEDNESDAY, TANDERS OF THE STANDARY, THE STAN

Port Hudson.

Prominent in Southern regard-objects of unceasing solicitude and interest, stand Vicksburg and Port Hudson, the sole surviving warders that challed lenge Federal supremacy on the Mississippi. Bas fled and beaten in repeated assaults on the first with the industry of beavers and a dogged-persistency worthy a better cause the Yankees turned ditchers and endeavored to isolate the city by seduce ing the river into an artificial channel. A rumor prevails that they have at length succeeded—that the raging canawl," is un fait accompli. If this be true, the reduction or evacuation of Vicksburg is regarded by many as being merely a matter of time; and Port Hudson, herectofore occupying a secondary position, has suddenly become, both North and South, a point of exceeding interest. To the North it appears the last barrier to free navigation of the river from Itasca to the Gulf, and to the South last bulwark against pirates more dreaded than the Vikings of old. Port Hudson is situated in the regarded by many as being merely a matter of time; Parish of East Felicians, La., or the East bank of the Mississippi, and is distant. by river, from Vicksburg about two hundred miles. The following statements concerning its natural strength and the character of its defences are taken from the Baton Rouge correspondence of the New York World:

"The great strength of Port Hudson as a place of defend against gunboats consists in the height of its cloffs, and the peculiar formation of the river at that place. It is situated on a bend in the river, 25 miles (acturding to the best authority) from Baton Rouge, and one hundred and fifty miles from New Orleans. The cliffs are very high. I have miles from New Urleans. The claims are very night. I have heard estimates made, each one claiming to be correct, of from 500 to 2,000 feet as the height. They are also very steep—in fact almost perpendicular. The river just at the bond opposite the city suddenly narows, so that the rapid current strikes against the west bank, and thus sweeps through a narrow channel just at the base of the cliffs.

through a narrow channel just at the base of the cliffs. There are many persons well sequainted with the locality who assert that it is impossible for the gunbeats to be of much use in the reduction of this place. They say that the current is so rapid through the narrow channel, that it will draw the gunbeats from above right under the cliffs so that the gunbeats from below cannot find a position from which to reach the rebel batteries on the cliffs with any effect. This is a very delicate matter to prophesy about, and remembering what gunbeats have done, I do not feel inclined to endow these projects as their full so. about, and remembering what gunboats have done, I do not feel inclined to endorse those opinious to their full extent. Where is no doubt, however, of the formidable nature of the position. In addition to this, the rebels are sinking torpedues in the river below:

sinking torpedoes in the river below:
Another correspondent says:
I have reason to believe that there are now not more than ten thousand men in that sickly stronghold, and as it is on a point absolutely surrounded on almost every side by an impassable river, it would seem to be easy to cut off communication with the rear, and sum starve the garcoon into a surrender. This much is certain—Gen. Banks has at Baton Rouge now, within a forced day's march of the rear of Port Hudson, nearly three times the number of the Confederate troops. Whether they (the rebels) will be rejected in the present season of inactivity. I cannot say, on with the rear, and soon starve the garris I have always had the impression that the rebel soldier at Port Hudson were of the most inferior kind, mostly conscripts, and ready, with a fair chance, to get away from the service. In the front, the place is stronger; nature has made it singularly favorable for defence; but the rear is open, and possesses to superior advantages. Between Port Hudson and Vicksburg is the mouth of Red River.— Through this river and the Atchafalaya, the enemy find a way out of the Guif into the Mississippi, and up to Vicks-

State Treasury Notes.

We alluded in our last to the violent and unjustifiable manner in which Mr. Treasurer Worth has been assailed by the Raleigh Register, because he refuses to discriminate between public ereditors in paying out money. The money in the Treasury at this time is almost exclusively Confederate. The small amount of Treasury notes fundable immediately, which the Treasurer is authorized to re-issue, are eagerly sought for, because they being a premium of 8 per cent, in the market. The Treasurer is not now, and is not expected soon to be under the necessity of raising money by the sale of State bonds. or fundable Treasury notes; and consequently, we learn, no more bonds or Treasury notes fundable at the pleasure of the holder, will be issued until the necessities of the Treasury shall require it. The limit fixed by law on the issue and re-issue of these Treasury notes, fundable immediately, has been nearly reached. The amount of these, which may be lawfully re-issued, is not equal to one-half the coupons or State bonds now due.

The Treasurer having no right to discriminate between the merits of different claims, and not havng enough of this currency to pay all of those holding coupons, or to pay one fourth of the amount due to soldiers for State bounty, has very properly determined for the present to pay all in the same currency, to wit, Confederate notes. When the Treas ury notes of the denominations of \$5 and upwards authorized to be issued by the last General Assem bly, shall be received from the printers and made ready for issue, they will be paid out to all claimants on the Treasury who may prefer them, as long as they last; but the Treasurer, we learn, does not contemplate exchanging them for other currency, excepting with soldiers or their families within the enemy's lines. We learn that the Treasury notes of the denominations of \$3 and under, intended for change, are now daily looked for from the printers. and as soon as, received they will be sent to the Banks all over the State, to be signed, numbered, and clipped, by Clerks appointed for the purpose Persons wanting change will, therefore, apply the Banks, and not to the Treasury department.

We are requested to state, that to chable the County Commissioners, appointed in pursuance of the act appropriating one million of dollars " for be relief of the wives and families of soldiers in the army," to know the amount due to each County, and how to obtain it, the Treasurer has transmitted to the postoffice of each County seat a draft, similar to those issued by the Comptroller in favor of the Chairman of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools. These are addressed in each case to The County Commissioner."

When Mr. Worth came into office he found the Treasury much depleted. By energy and perseverance he has replenished it, and he now has in hand a considerable amount, consisting mainly of Confederate notes. He receives these notes freely, and pays them out freely; and because he does this. and thereby sustains Confederate credit, and refuses to discriminate between State creditors, he is denounced and villifled by a paper in this City (the Register) which is in the interest of at least one of the Banks-and the Banks it is well known, have been pursuing for some time the very course adopt ed by Mr. Worth. But the fact that the Register assails Mr. Worth is one of the best evidences that he is performing his duty.

SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE. -See advertise ment of this excellent journal in the Standard today. It is cheap in these times at \$4 per annume.

GEORGIA.-Gov. Brown has called upon the Legislature of Georgia to meet in extra session on the 25th of this month, to adopt measures to prevent the planting of cotton.

Meeting in Virginia --- Re-Construction.

A meeting of citizens of Albemarle county, Virginia, was held in the Court House on the 2nd inst. over which the Hon. Shelton F. Leake presided, and at which the following resolutions were adop-

ted:

"Wheneas, a desolating war has now been waged for neariv two years between the people of the United States and
the people of the Confederate States, in which half a mililion of men have perished, and several thousand millions
of property have been destroyed:
And whereas, the splendid achievements of the Confedorate arms reader our final success no longer doubtful, and
therefore leave no room for any misconatruction of language favorable to peace; therefore,

Resolved, That whilst we are unalterably devoted to the
cause of Southern independence, believing that in its successful vindication is involved all that is held dear by a
brave and high-spirited people—and towards which we

manship.
2. That statesmanship in the Cabinet -may legitimately 2. That salesmanship in the Cabinet may legitimately co-operate with military genius in the field; and, if opportunity offer, that diplomacy should lend its aid to the sword to prevent any unnecessary prolongation of a fierce and destructive war; and that it is not incompatible with the digitity of the government or the honor of these States to adopt such a policy as may divide and weaken our enemies, and thereby confound their wicked designs.

mies, and thereby confound their wicked designs.

8. That we have witnessed with satisfaction the earnest disposition of the people of the States bordering on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to accede from the abolitionized and fanatical States of the North and East; and that, while we should prefer that the members of this Coulederacy should be characterized by similar institutions, yet, upon the adoption by them of the Confederate Constitution we should not be unwilling to form a league with such Northwestern States—thereby to command an early and lasting peace—to constitute this Confederacy the preponderating power on this continent—to secure to us the slaveng power on this continent—to secure to us the slave g States of Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky and Mis

holding States of Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri—to give us supreme control over the great inland sets of the Mississippi and the Chesapake—to acquire pox-assion of the extensive Western territories—and to promote the extensive Western territories—and to promote the exchange of our Southern staples for the grain and eattle of the West.

4. That we cannot understand, much less approx, the course of a certain portion of the Southern press, in discussing this question, and, while we loudly applied the heroic efforts which have been made by our gallant soldiers in scoarging the brigands from our soil, we deen it a spered duty, so far as consistent with our honour as a people, to husband and cherish those precious lives and inberty aiready put in jeopardy on so many bloody fields.

5. That a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to our Representatives in Congress and the General Assembly, and also for publication in the Richmond papers."

The Enquirer magnifies the proceedings by de-

The Enquirer magnifies the proceedings by devoting more than a column of comments to them, and handles the "old fogies" of Albemarle, as it calls them, without gloves. The Enquirer says, "husbanding lives and limbs is a vile phrase all vile idea while foreign invaders are on our ground." Who is doing this? Not the Conservatives of the South, but the friends of the Enquirer. Every neighborhood in this State is vexed by a knot of original secessionists who ought to be in the war, but who have secured exemptions in various ways, and remain at home to abuse their betters and speculate on the soldiers' wives and children

The proposition to admit the Northwestern States into the Southern Confederacy, is a proposition to re-construct the government. It is nothing more and nothing less. If one free or non-slaveholding State comes in, the question will at onee be asked, why may not other free States be admitted? Pennsylvania is not worse than Ohio, nor is Maine worse than Wisconsin. If all the United States should adopt the Constitution of the Confederate States, what would that be but a re-construction of the old

A NOBLE EXAMPLE. - We learn from a friend that Perry Godwin, Esq., of Johnston County, sells what produce he can spare from his farm at the same prices for which he sold before the war. He says he intends to do so during the war. Mr. Godwin is a thriving farmer and a worthy man. He is acting the part of a Christian and patriot. Who will follow his example? Mr. Godwin, it is hardly necessary to add, is a sound Conservative.

N. C. Money in South-Carolina.

The following communication, from a responsible source, will excite the liveliest indignation in the breast of every North-Carolinian. It seems that the people of Charleston and Savannah, and of South-Carolina generally, utterly refuse to receive our currency, and that too from our war-worn veterans who have been sent to hazard their lives in their defence. If this is a succimen of the Courtesy, not to say justice of those people towards our State and our soldiers, in the midst of war, when all hearts and all purses ought to be blended as one, what may we not expect when the war is over! Nearly every section of this State receives and circulates, not only the Bank notes and Treasury notes of Georgia and South-Carolina, but even their corporation shinplasters; but the people of those States, seems, will not touch our Treasury notes. We beg leave to say that North-Carolina credit is better than South-Carolina credit; that the bonds of the former nave always been, as they are now, higher than those of the latter; that our negroes are quite as valuable, and are held by as, secure a tenure as those of South-Carolina; that we have more white men, and consequently more labor and intelligence than that Sale; that we have more and better minerals than that State; more and better timber more and better manufacturing establishments of all kinds; that our currency is as good as shat of any State on the continent; and that we have more troops in the field, in proportion to population, than the State whose people thus contemptuously refuse to receive our currency. They want our troops. but do not want our currency! Our soldiers have either to submit to be shaved on our Treasury notes or go without such articles as are necessary to their support and comfort.

The communication referred to is as follows:-

The communication referred to is as follows:—

Cookawarches, S. C. March 6, 1865.

Editor Standard:—A certain number of North Carolina toops are in this Sate, and around Ravannah, the exact number of which had as well not be mentioned, but let it suffice that it is very considerable. The citizens of Charleston and Satannah were well not be mentioned, but let it suffice that it is very considerable. The citizens of Charleston and Satannah were were much rejured when they are rived—in fact, it dissipated the paole which then reigned in those Cities. But let me remark to the North Carolinians who are eager to secure South Carolinian money. If this is the case in this Sate, and around Ravannah, the exact number of which had as a well not be mentioned, but let is suffice that it is very considerable. The citizens of Charleston and Savannah and along the C. & S. Issiftoned ulterly refuse, to receive a farthing of North Carolinian money. If this is the confidence which is to exist between the States of the Confidence which is to exist between the States of the Confidence which is to exist between the States of the Confidence which is to exist between the States of the Confidence which is to exist between the States of the Confidence which is to exist between the States of the Confidence which is to exist between the States of the Confidence which is to exist between the States of the Confidence which is to exist between the States of the Confidence which is to exist between the States of the Confidence which is to exist between the States of the Confidence which is to exist between the States of the confidence which is to exist between the States of the Confidence which is to exist between the States of the confidence which is to exist between the States of the confidence which is to exist between the States of the confidence which is to exist between the States of the confidence which is to exist between the States of the confidence which is to exist between the States of the confidence which is to exist between the

WHOLE NUMBER 1463.

Counterfeit and Spurious Bills,

Good money is so abundant and so cheap now. that we wonder that any one should be so mean or so wicked as to issue either counterfeit or spurious bills. Yet it is done, and we are incined to think the crime is increasing.

We received a fifty cent shippeaster from a friend the other day, very badly printed, purporting to have been issued in this City, August. 1, 1862, signed by J. W. Woods, promising to pay fifty cents to "the bearer in current circulating funds when presented in sums of five dollars and upwards." The eignette is a muddy looking tea box. and the bill is numbered 185. Now, we are quite sure that no such bill was either printed or issued in this city. The aforesaid Mr. Woods has neither "a local habitation nor a name" here.

We advise the people to refuse all shinplasters not issued at our State Treasury; except in case a Virginia, or South-Carolina, or Georgia State Treasury bill is offered you by a soldier for something to eat, in which case let him have what he wants, if his money is worthless to you. Refuse all corporation or county or individual shinplasters; at any rate, don't send them to us for the Standard, except the issues of the Greensboro' Trust Company,

New Schedule.-We learn that on and after Saturday next the following schedule will be run on the Raleigh and Gaston Road:

Mail Train-Leave Raleigh at 10 a. m., and arrive at Weldon at 6 p. m. Leave Weldon at 4 p. m., and arrive at Raleigh at 12 at night. Accommodation Train .- Leave Raleigh at 11 20

p. m., and arrive at Weldon at 8 a. m. Leave Weldon at 5 a. m., and arrive at Raleigh at 12-15 p. m. We suppose there will be a change on the North-Carolina Road to correspond with the above.

GENERAL ITEMS.

A Mr. Smith, a son of widow Jemima Smith, living eleven miles south of Raleigh, died on the 7th instant, of small pox. He was a soldier on furlough. Let the people be on their gnard against the spread of this disease.

The Sandersville Georgian says it has seldom seen the wheat crop present a more promising appearance, at this season of the year than it does now. . In going and returning from Milledgeville, by different routes, we did not see a single sorry field of wheat. If March will only be a little kind and spare us a heavy frost, the probability is we shall have an abundant crop.

The Payetteville Observer has been compelled by the gencral advance in prices, to add to its terms. The Weekly is now three dollars, and the Semi-Weekly four dollars per

annum. The paper is cheap at that price. The Commercial Bank of Wilmington has declared a dividend of five per cent

Mary House, living near Monk's Store, Sampson County, N. C., makes known through the Fayetteville Observer that she has not heard from her son, Henry House, since Aubegs any one who knows the fate of her son, to write to her. The Chattaneogn Rebel says it is nonsense to be spilling so much ink about peace, until we have quit spilling blood

on that interesting subject. Meetings, lectures, &c., are of daily occurrence in Engand to express approval of Lincoln's emancipation procle mation. At an emancipation meeting held at St James' Hall, London, the Lord Mayor was unanimously condens ed for inviting Mr. Mason, the Confederate Rinister, to his

The President of the North-Carolina powder manufacto ring company gives notice through the Charlotte Bulletin, that his mill is now in full operation with a good supply o caterial. The Bulletin says this powder is equal to Dupones best. The mill is twelve miles west of Charlotte, on

The Selma Reporter says a poulties of onions, applied morning, noon, and night, for three or four days, will certriuly cure a bone felon. The Editor has seen it tried, and says-no matter how bad the case is, splitting the finger will not be necessary if this poultice is used.

The Confederate government has purchased, as far as reported, 143,598 bales of cotton at an average price of about 12 cents upon the whole purchase No returns having been received from Texas, Florida, and North-Carolina, purchases made in those States are not included, but it is calculated that they will increase the amount to an aggregate of 250,000 bales.

The subscription to the produce loan is estimated to exceed in value \$25,000,000, and consists of 481,847 bales of cotton, \$608,875 in money, and \$895,180 in miscellaneou

A New York Major was imprisoned last summer, in Richnond, charged with pillaging the property of Mr. Lewis Washington, and stealing an original picture of George Washington, by Stuart. He was paroled, however, an sent home on condition that the picture should be returned. The picture arrived on Saturday last, and was turned over o Gen. Winder to be restored to its owner. . The annual commencement of the Richmond Medical

College took place last week. Among the graduates from this State are, James R. Fleming, of Wake: Oliver Hicks. of Oxford ; William R. Hughes, of Hillsboro'; Joel G. King. of Louisburg, and Preston Roan, of Caswell county. The College, says the Ecaminer, was never in a more flourithng condition than singe the rupture of the old Union. I is to be hoped that the graduates will aid materially in preventing or reducing ruptures in the young Confederacy. Decided democratic majorities were given in the recen

municipal elections in New York State and City. It was stated some time since that there was a balance r soners on the Confederate side, amounting to more than

the p th neard. This number has been increased by recent caldures in the South west, The Boston Journal is now printed on paper made o

wood. The paper is said to be soft and firm, with a smooth clean surface and admirably fitted for newspapes work. Such papers, after having been read, would do for covering houses. We would thes be shingled "o'er with the pal cost of thought." And this ram nds us of some rhymes from the Chronicles of the Supreme Court bar. One of th counsel (Mr. Shaw) had insisted that a couple of hingles put together, with nothing between them, would, in law, nake a book. Whereupon the poet of the bar, who was present, wrote impromptu, thus:
"A book's a book, although there's nothing in it;"

So Byron said, and put it too, in print:
A shingle is a book, so easys the law.
As was expounded to the Court by Shaw.
If Shaw be right, beneath our roofs how blest,
We're shingled o er with learning while we rest.

It is said that not less than fourteen of the largest board ng houses in Richmond have closed their doors the presen week to table boarders on account of the searcity and ur precedented high prices of all the pecessaries of life, and more will follow their example soon.

Dr. H. M. Pritchard has become associated with Mr. Brit ton in conducting the Charlotte Bulleton. Dr. P is a wellinformed and racy writer.

The Confederate privateer, Retribution, was at Nassan the 26th ult., undergoing repairs. Her late cruise was sue cessful, resulting in the capture and destruction of much

A grand mess meeting was held in New York on the 4'1 inst., to protest against foreign intervention. The State prisoners, recently liberated, also held a socret meeting at night, Mahoney, of the Philadelphia Evening Journal, preiding. Its proceedings had not transpired

It is estimated that the Ynuices have seased not less than fifty thousand shell in their fruitless, essentia upon Vickes burg-accepted glandfang add artists a set grad ald at 11

Promotions in North-Careling Troops. We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Battle, the Private Secretary of Gov. Vance, for the fe'lowing list of appointments and promotions in the North Carolina Troops: Thornes B Haskitt, 2d Lt. 10th (Artillery.) Oct.

Thomas B Haskitt, 2d Lt. 10th (Archery, Oct. 23, 1863; Franklin M. Nixon, Sept. 21, 1862; Stephen A. Simmons, Nov. 14, '62; E. Coleman Austin, Nov. 17, '62; Matthias M. Thronsburg, Jan. 17, '63; Edward Edwards, Jan. 29, '63; Jordan H. Snow, Jan. 8, '63; Romulus S. Folger, Oct. 81, '62, 2d Licuts, 28th Regt; James M. Hünt, Capt. 88d Regt., Jan. 21, '63, company C; Maj. F. Joines, 18t Lieut. 83d, Jan. 21, '63, C; George W. Weaver, 2d Lieut. 83d, Sept. 13, '62, C; Columbus L. Tur-ner, 2d Lieut. 53d, Oct. 6, '62, A; James H. Burns, Capt. 6th, Dec. 20, '62, E ; John A. McPherson, 1st Lieut. 6th, Dec. 20, '62, E ; Wiley J. Cobb. Capt. 43d, dan. 23, '63, E; Charles Vines, 1st Lt. 43d, Jan. 23, '68, E; Alexander Miller, Capt. 2d, Oct. 21, '62, K; Richard D. Hancock; 1st Lieut. 2d, Oct. 21, '62, K; William J. Street, 2d Lieut. 2d, Nov. 1, '62, K; Wyatt Yelverton, 2d Lt. 2d, Dec. 2, '63, D; Robert J. Gilbert, 2d Lient, 2d, Jan. 1, 63, 1; Sylvester Taylor, 1st Lt. 2d, Jac. 22, '63, I; Israel B. Waison, 2d Lt. 2d, Jan. 22, '63, I; Robert B. McRae, Maj. 7th, Jan. 6th, '63, —; David R. Murchison, Capt. 7th, Jan. 6, '63, C; John M. W. Alexander, 1st Lt. 7th, June 30, '62, H; Dixon B. Perrick, 2d Lt. 7th, Dec. 81, '69, H; Jas. L. Stafford, 2d Lt. 7th, Dec. 31, '62, H; John P. Young, 1st Lt. 7th, Jan. 31, '68; William W. Harris, 2d Lt. 7th, Feb. 4, '68; Joshua W. Vick, 2d Lt. 7th, Feb. 3, '63, —; William E. Deans, 2d Lt. 7th, Feb. 4, '68; William H. Weatherspoon, 2d Lt. 7th, Feb. 4, '68; William H. Weatherspoon, 2d Lt. 7th, Feb. 4, '68; James J. Whitehurst, 1st Lieut. 10th, Sept. 20, '62; Lueco Mitchell, 2d Lt. 10th, Levil. 10th, Sept. 20, '62; Lueco Mitchell, 2d Lt. 10th, Levil. 10th, Sept. 20, '62; Lueco Mitchell, 2d Lt. 10th, Levil. 10th, Sept. 20, '62; Lueco Mitchell, 2d Lt. 10th, Levil. 10th, Sept. 20, '62; Lueco Mitchell, 2d Lt. 10th, Levil. 10th, Sept. 20, '62; Lueco Mitchell, 2d Lt. 10th, Levil. 10th, Sept. 20, '62; Lueco Mitchell, 2d Lt. 10th, Levil. 10th, Sept. 20, '62; Lueco Mitchell, 2d Lt. 10th, Levil. 10th, Sept. 20, '62; Lueco Mitchell, 2d Lt. 10th, Sept. 2d Lt. 1 Jan. 1, '63; Thomas C. Moore, 2d Lt. 86th, (Art.,) Oct. 9, '62; Thomas C. Moore, 1st Lt. Sith, (Art.) Dec. 15. '49; William M. Adams, 2d Lt. 50th, Dec. 20, '09; Robert D. Ramsay, 2d Lt. 56th, Jan. 18, '63; Howell G. Whitehead, Capt. 55th, Sept. 23, '62; Levi L. Brown, 2d Lt. 37th, Feb. 1, '63; John T. Forrester, 2d Lt. 87th, Feb. 1, '63; Adam F. Yandel, 2d Lt. 87th, Jan. 28, '63; Felix Tankersly, 2d Lt. 87th, Jan. 20, '63; James A. Weston, Capt. 83d, Aug. 5, '62; James W. Gibbs, 1st Lt. 83d, Aug. 5, 262; Lewis R. Cowper, 2d Lt. 19th. (Cav.) Dec. 15, '62; Joseph W. Simmons, 24 Lt. 19th, (2d Cav.) July 1, '62; William M. Owens, 2d Lt. 19th, (2d Cav.) Sept. 18, '62; William A. Lucky, 2d Lt. 19th, (2d Cav.) Oct. 1, '62; Stephen D. Thruston, Lt. Cal. 8d, Dec. 10, '62; Daniel A. Cog-dell, Capt. N. C. T., Ech. 21, '63; Louis D. Webb, Capt. Art., N. C. T., April 26, '62; Malcom D. Mc-Neill, 1st Lt. Art., N. C. T., April 26, 62; Thomas W. Moody, 1st Lt. Art.; N. C. T., April 26, '62; Henry R. Horne, 2d Lt. Art., N. C. T., April 26, '62; Daniel L. Russell, Capt. Art., N. C. T., Jan. S. '63; Allison V. Goodman, 1st Lieut. Art., N. C. T., Jan. 8, '63; William W. McRackan, 2d Lt. Art. N. C. T., Jan. 22, '63; James H. Wood, Lieut, Col. 4'h Reg't, Dec. 23, '62; Edwin A. Osborne, Maj. 4th, Dec. 23, '62; William G. Falls, Cast. 4th, Dec. 23, '62; Samuel Y. Parker, 2d Lt. 4th, June 10, '62; Thomas W. Stevenson, 2d Lt. 4th, Aug. 11, '62; Francis D. Carlton, 2d Lt. 4th, Oct. 29, '62; Major F. Williamson, 2d Lt. 4th, Nov. 19th, '62; Julius A. Summers, 2d Lt. 4th, Dec. 26, '62; Robert A. Best, 2d Lt. 4th, Jan. 16, 362; Robert T. Faucett, 2d Lt. 56th, March 1, '63; Samuel R. Holton, 1st 1. 56th, Feb. 13, '63; Richard F. Drake, 1st Lt. 47th, Oct. 81, '62; John Q. Wuborne, 2d Lt. 47th, July 19, '62; William H. Blount, 2d Lt. 47th, Dec. 2, '62; Willis H. Pope, Capt. 51st, Dec. 11, '62; Glies W. Thompson, 1st Lieut 51st, Dec. 11, '62; Jacob Baurberger, 2d Lt. 51st, Oct. 7, '62; James A. Moore, 2d Lt. 51st, Oct. 16, '62; Charding S. A. Moore, 2d Lt. 51st, Oct. 18, '62; Claudius S. Alexander, Capt. 4th, Feb. 16, '63; Walter S. Stallings, Major 2d, Oct. 4, '62; William M. Fetter, 1st Lt. 37th, Feb. 12, '62; James W. Hinton, Lt. Col. 8th, Feb. 20, '63; Henry Mac-Rac, Major 8th, Feb. 20, '63; John-F. Moore, Capt. 61st, March 20, '62, Stacy Van Amringe, 1st Lt. 61st, March 20, '62; Hector McKethan, Col. 51st, Jan. 19, '63.

I HAVE NO TIME TO READ. -The idea shout the want of time is a mere phantom. Franklin found time in the midst of all his labors to dive into the hidden recesses of philosophy, and to explore the untrodden path of science. The great Frederick, with an empire at his direction, in the midst of war, on the eve of battles which were to decide the fate of his kingdom, found time to revel in the charms of philosophy and intellectual pleasures. Bonaparte, with all Europe at his disposal, with kings in his antechamber begging for vacant thrones, with thousands of men whose destines were suspended on the brittle thread of arbitrary pleasure, had time to converse with books. Casar, when he had curbed the spirits of the Roman people, and was thronged with visitors from the remotest kingdoms, found time for an intellectual conversation. Every man has time; if he is careful to improve it as well as he might, he can reap a threefold reward. Let all make use of the hours at their disposal, if they want to obtain a proper influence in society. They can if they please, hold in their hands the destinits of our Republic.

PEN AND INK PORTRAITS. From the mass of rubbish in the "Diary" of Russell, the London Times' correspondent, we ex-

tract the following:

Leaving the hubbub and phiz drinks and constant spitting of Willard's the reader is permitted to folow Mr. Russell to the aristocratic seclusion of the White House. The servant who took the guests hat was slow to-believe that the gentleman was invited. He was, says the Diary, particularly inquis-tive as to my right to be there at all; for said be, there are none but members of the Cabinet and their wives and daughters dining here to day. Eventually he relaxed, instructed me how to place my hat, so that it we lid be exposed to no indignity, and informed me that I was about to participate in a prandial enjoyment of no ordinary character. Mr. Jeames, having been thus conciliated, the reporter

was led to the reception room.

Mrs. Lincoln was already seated to receive her guests. She is of the middle age and height, of a plumpness degenerating to the embompoint natural to her years; her features are plain, her nose and month of an ordinary type, and her manners and appearance homely, stiffened, however, by the consciousness that her position requires her to be some-thing more than plain Mrs. Lincold, the wife of the Illinois lawyer; she is profuse in the word sir, in every instance, which is now almost an Americanism confined to certain classes, although it was once as common in Epgland. Her dress I shall not attempt to describe, though it was very gorgeous and highly colored. She handled a fan with much energy, displaying a round, well proportioned arm, and was adorned with some simple jewelry. Mrs. Lincoln struck me as being desirous of making herself agreeable; and I own I was agreeably disappointed, as the secessionist ladies at Washington, had been amusing themsolves by anecdotes which could scarcely have been founded on fact.

The portrait of the host is thus given in another

Soon afterwards there entered, with a shambling.

irregular, almost unsteady gait, a tall, lank, lean man, considerably over six feet in height, with sloopman, considerably over six feet in height, with steeping shoulders, long pendulous arms, terminating inhands of extraordinary dimensions, which, however,
were far exceeded in proportion by his feet. He
was dressed in an-ill-fitting wrinkled suit of black,
which put one in mind of an undertaker's uniform. at a funeral; round his neck a rope of black war knotted in a large bulb, with flying ends Pro-jecting beyond the collar of his coat; his turned down shirt collar disclosed a sinewy, muscular yellow neck, and above that, nestling in a great mass of black hair, bristling and compact like a ruli of mourning pins, rose the strange quaint face and head, covered with its thatch of wild republican hair, of President Lincoln. The impression produced by the size of his extremities, and by his sepping and wide projecting ears, may be removed by the appearance of kindliness, angacity, and the awk-ward bynhammic of his face; the mouth is absolutely prodigious; the lips, straggling and extending almost from one line of black beard to the other, are only kept in order by two deep forrows from the neutral to the chin; the mose itself—a preminent organ—stands out from the face, with us in outries applies air as thousands. quiring, anxious air, as though it were anothing for some good thing in the wind; the eyes dark, and some good thing in the wind; the eyes dark, and at deeply set and ponetrating, but fall of an expression which almost amounts to tenderness; and above them projects the shaggy brow, sunning into the small hard frontal space, the development of which can scarcely be estimated accurately; owing to the tregular flocks of thick itsir cardinally breaked accurately.

Congressional Election.

Forth District.—New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Baden, Robeson, Cumberland, Richmond and Harnett.

Fifth District.—Warren, Franklin, Granville, Wake,

Jange and Nash.

Sixth District.—Namance. Person, Caswell, Rockingiam, Guilford, Stokes and Forsyth.

Seienth District.—Randolph, Davidson, Chatham, Moore,
Hontgomery, Stanly, and Auson.

Eighth District.—Rowan, Cabarrus, Union, Mecklenburg,

Fighth District.—Rowan, Cabarrus, Union, Mecklenburg, Jaston, Lincoln, Catawba and Cleaveland.

Ainth District.—Ashe, Alleghany, Wilkes, Caldwell, Alexander, Yadkin, Surry. Davie, Iredell and Burke

Tenth District.—Clay, Cherokee, Macon, Juckson, Madison, Buncombe, Transylvania, Henderson, Polk, Yancey, McDowell, Rutherford, Mitchell, Hagwood and Watanga:

Yankees-on paper. net husbreved frameward a court a Constitution of the such

And or seem of the granting. " Feeter 15, 1898.

is the consistency of the Enquirer.